

ABOUT THE CITY.

A DAY'S HAPPENINGS WRITTEN
UP BY THE WHIG MAN.

INTERESTING LOCAL CHAPTER.

SHORT STORIES OF WHAT'S TAKING
PLACE EACH DAY.

What the People Say and Do And How
They Do and Say It.

The ladies of the Universalist church will give a supper in the vestry Friday evening to the children of the Sunday school, and all under 16 years of age are cordially invited to attend and draw up around the festive board.

There will be a festival rehearsal in Memorial Parlors this evening, beginning at 7.30 o'clock. The singing will be under the direction of Mr. Hyde and a very successful meet is looked forward to. It is requested that all the old members bring new ones to help swell the chorus to the number Mr. Chapman has asked for—225.

The young people of the Universalist church are now making plans for a concert and dance, to be held in City hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 20; and, like all affairs arranged by this society, this promises to be a pleasing and very unique event. (This time it will be a concert by the full Bangor band, the organization having already been engaged for the occasion. The band will also play for dancing.)

In the First Baptist parlors on Friday night an entertainment will be given for the benefit of the King Daughters' Home by Cup Bearers' circle. Mr. Orters, who is no stranger to Bangor audiences, will be heard in some of his best selections. A good musical program will also be presented. At its close cake and ice cream will be on sale. The object is worthy and one in which many people are interested.

A large party arranged by T. A. Curran and Harry J. Donnelly drove out to the Niben club in Lane's big barge Wednesday afternoon, leaving at 5 o'clock. After supper at the house, a general social time was enjoyed by the entire party, which returned to the city at a late hour. The club house and Steward and Von Steurz are both gaining in popularity daily, judging from the large number of parties that have been going there this winter.

COLBY--STILSON WEDDING.

The wedding of Miss Florence M. Colby, of Bangor, daughter of Mrs. Emma M. and the late John S. Colby, of this city, to Arthur T. Stilson, of New York, occurred on Wednesday in Plymouth church, Brooklyn; the affair was exceedingly modest in its character, the wedding party being confined to the bride and groom and Mrs. Colby and only a few intimate friends and relatives being present as witnesses. The ceremony was said by Rev. Dr. Hills, of Plymouth church.

Mrs. Stilson was born in Bangor and was educated in the public schools here. She is a charming and accomplished young lady and has scores of friends who learned with pleasure of her engagement to Mr. Stilson and who will read with interest the news of her marriage. Mr. Stilson is known here as general manager of the Central Stamping Company, one of the most important manufacturing houses handling tin ware and is a man possessed of remarkable business ability and sterling qualities. Both the young couple will have the best wishes of their many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Stilson will pass their honeymoon in Washington and the South, returning to Brooklyn, where they are to reside in the future.

THE KATAHDIN CLUB.

Sons and daughters of Maine, members of the Katahdin club, to the number of two hundred, gathered Monday evening at the Hunnewell club, Newton, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Free-land O. Stanley. The club house and dining rooms are handsomely decorated.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley received the members of the club from 8.30 to 9.30 o'clock. They were assisted by Mr. and Mrs. George L. Agry. Music by a quartet and humorous readings followed by dancing added to the attractiveness of the affair. At a business meeting earlier in the evening officers for the year were chosen as follows: President, D. C. Heath; vice president, E. M. Springer; Mrs. John Stetson, Mrs. George D. King; directors, George Agry, Jr.; secretary and treasurer, Miss Emma Walker; membership committee, W. F. Garelson, C. S. Ober, F. Frutsee, J. C. Thompson and Albert G. Pennell; Messrs. Agry, Thompson and Hutchinson were appointed a special committee to consider a "home week."

A WEDDING GIFT.

If you pay ten dollars for a wedding gift you cannot get anything so valuable or useful as the gift you may obtain free—Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It is a chart which marks for the newly married all the rocks and shoals where so many a matrimonial bark has found shipwreck. It points the way to easy and happy matrimony, and shows how motherhood may be robbed of its pangs and health given to the child without the loss of health or beauty. This book contains 1000 pages and over 700 illustrations. It is bound in neat cloth binding and is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to defray the expense of mailing only. For 31 cents you can present a wedding gift of more real worth than all the jewels in the world. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WILL REMAIN INDEPENDENT.

American Benefit Society Holds
Stormy Session in Boston, Tues-
day—Officers Elected.

The American Benefit Society held an informal meeting Tuesday in William Parkman hall, Boylston place, says the Boston Post.

An entire new board of officers was elected and in the heat of victory the old board and its alleged insurrection came in for a few "knocks" of an informal nature.

One man had the floor and was cautioning the members to go slow in excluding certain men who are members of the supreme lodge from the society. The newly elected president, Charles A. Lee of Pawtucket, jumped up and made a few remarks, in which he warned the member that from now on the society would not be a "one man lodge," but would be conducted for the benefit of the whole membership.

This information was received with applause. The first speaker again arose and claimed that the president looked directly at him when he (Lee) made the statement, thus implying that he favored a "one man rule," which implication he averred, was unfair.

There were a few murmurs and things began to assume a stormy aspect. The meeting was the outcome of the fight last month, when it was voted to merge the society into the control of the Boston Mutual Life Association in Milk street. At the December meeting the by-laws were changed so as to permit the deal, and the supreme lodge voted unanimously for disaffiliation.

It was shown that the laws of Massachusetts would not permit it, and it was then planned that each member of the society should formally withdraw and become a member of the Boston Life on an independent footing.

Everything was moving along swimmingly for an ultimate absorption when the older members of the society protested, claiming the lodge could not alone on independent footing. Dr. Charles H. Burr was then president and he, who was the principal advocate of the change, resigned from the order as an executive officer. He claimed that the condition of the treasury was in a dangerous state and urged the members to go into the Boston Life for their own protection as the American Benefit society could not long exist without young blood coming in to support the risks involved in carrying along members advanced in years whose assessments were not appreciating to meet the risk of age.

But the lodge masters in some sections got together and a special convention was held in Williamantic, Conn., where it was voted to stand together, and Dr. Burr was denounced as a "disturber."

At the meeting yesterday a measure was urged to oust the doctor and two others from the society altogether, and that was the discussion which agitated the meeting.

It was stated that the society voted to remain just as it is and was particularly enthusiastic at the appearance of future prosperity. The new board of executive officers is as follows: President, Charles A. Lee, Pawtucket; vice president, William H. Carberry, Roxbury; second vice president, H. E. Foster, Winthrop; secretary, N. P. Cornack, Boston; treasurer, J. D. H. Gaus, Salem; chaplain, J. C. Miller, Williamantic; C. H. F. Davis, Waterville, Me.; secretary, E. A. Burbank, Berlin, N. H.; medical director, Dr. M. M. Pearson, Boston; trustees, W. M. Davenport, Marlboro; Jas. J. Maher, Augusta, Me.; J. H. Moran, Lawrence; directors, E. D. Sherburne, Lawrence; E. A. Cooke, Newport, Vt.; Dr. A. L. Siskind, Lawrence.

OLD ORCHARD THIS YEAR.

One hundred and ten Portland men, life members of the New England Agricultural Society, left Portland on the 7 o'clock train for Boston, Tuesday society's annual meeting. The receipt of the notice of the meeting meant to the average Portlander "free, ride and a free dinner," and most of those who hold life membership in the society decided at once to take in the junket. Not till after they got on the train did they learn what the program was.

The Portland plan was to help Old Orchard. Rightly denominated the New England Fair, but manager Porter of the Old Orchard kite track does, and it was with a view to assisting him, and keeping the fair in Maine. In recent years Portland has held the balance of power in the New England Agricultural meetings, and it was expected they would be in the majority today.

If the fair comes to Old Orchard, the boundaries of the convention and park will be extended and new cattle sheds and a hall built.

Alderman Rounds, one of the Portland delegation, left home with his mind made up to ask the treasurer of the society some pertinent questions about the receipts and expenditures of the last fair.

The meeting was held in Wesleyan hall, Bromfield street, Boston, beginning at noon.

INSTALLED OFFICERS.

At the Masonic hall on Main street Wednesday evening P. T. I. M. A. B. Farnham installed the officers of Bangor council No. 5, R. & S. M. Masons, as follows:

Edward J. March, T. I. M.; Hugh R. Chaplin, D. M.; Warren H. Kugler, P. C. W. E. Barrows, treasurer; P. A. Baker, recorder; W. S. Ballou, M. of C.; C. I. Collamore, C. of H.; Frank J. Cole, steward; E. F. Pember, chaplain; A. E. Pote, sentinel.

LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

The following table gives the weather conditions as shown by the thermometer and barometer at Miller's pharmacy:

Feb. 7, 7 A. M. Thermometer 32; Barometer 30.1; Wind S. E. 10; Clouds 100. Feb. 8, 7 A. M. Thermometer 32; Barometer 30.1; Wind S. E. 10; Clouds 100.

Ladies will be interested in the Garment Sale at Benson & Miller's. Better attend it at once.

CONTRADICTED.

Continued from First Page.

the matter is that he tried to bribe the insurgents as near as we can ascertain, and failed; but they would not take gold for peace. This preposterous statement he made anywhere else I should not have paid any attention to it; but as it has been made in the Senate of the United States I desire to say to you that it is absolutely without foundation. Yours very truly,

"J. G. Schumann."

SENATOR DEWEY'S COMMENT.

Senator Dewey in commenting on the matter, said: "At the very time this speech of the senator from South Dakota was being delivered, President Schumann was in the city assisting in the preparation of the report of the Philippine commission. At that very hour he was in conference with the President with regard to the Philippine question and was competent to be summoned as a witness."

Admiral Dewey, whom the senator quoted in support of his charge, was also in the city at his residence, and was most easily accessible. He might have summoned both President Schumann and Admiral Dewey and any statements they made with reference to the matter would be unquestioningly accepted by the American people as true.

Instead, however, of calling them as witnesses, he reads an alleged proclamation of Aguinaldo, translated by some unknown person without any evidence of authenticity and published in a New England newspaper, and then reads an interview purported to have been had with President Schumann by an unknown reporter.

Mr. Dewey referred to the letter of Admiral Dewey, presented by Mr. Lodge, denying the statements of Aguinaldo, saying that both Dewey and Schumann had absolutely denied the statements attributed to them. Before the charges of Mr. Pettigrew disappeared before the American troops. This whole transaction, said Mr. Dewey, in conclusion is nothing better than Aguinaldo's government, the seat of which is in Aguinaldo's hat.

REPLY TO MR. DEWEY.

Mr. Pettigrew, who had listened attentively to Mr. Dewey, was on his feet in an instant. In the course of his reply he said:

"It is well known that this government through the Philippine commission, offered money for the services of the insurgents, but no rifles were turned in except a few that had been captured and given to friendly Filipinos by the American officers in order that they might be turned in to get the price offered for them. It is quite as well known that the Schumann commission offered to Aguinaldo what amounted to \$5000 a year if he would lay down his arms."

"I charge," Mr. Pettigrew continued, "that the facts of this question are being withheld and what information is sent to us is garbled, and I charge that we attacked an ally and made a compact with slavery."

Mr. Pettigrew thought it unfortunate for the administration that the whole of Admiral Dewey's letter to Senator Lodge had been published as in the admiral, he said, admitted just what he had charged.

Mr. Hoar (Mass.) asked Mr. Dewey if he had understood that President Schumann did not regard Aguinaldo as honest. He read a verbatim address of President Schumann in which he had said, "Aguinaldo was honest."

Mr. Dewey replied that he had no further information than was contained in Prof. Schumann's letter.

It was the intention of Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, to call up the Quay case today, but he yielded to the unanimous consent agreement to take up the pending financial bill, simply announcing that during any lull in the financial debate he would bring the Pennsylvania senatorial case before the Senate.

MR. TURNER'S DISCUSSION.

Mr. Turner then entered upon a discussion of the financial bill. He maintained that the passage of the pending bill would be a deliberate blow to silver. The bill was put forward, he said, by the Republican party in the interests of the moneyed classes. The result would be the enhancement of the value of money and the depreciation in value of things produced by the farmers and laboring classes.

Mr. Turner ridiculed the effort of the Republican statesmen to claim the authorship of the financial plank of the St. Louis platform.

He would as soon have the credit of a smooth and successful confidence game," he said, "as to be known as the author of the money plank in the last Republican platform."

"If a bunco game was ever played it was when the people were induced by that plank to vote Mr. McKinley into the presidential chair," said Mr. Turner.

He praised the Democratic national platform of 1896 and declared the chosen leader of the convention of that year was himself an inspiration and a platform. He referred to his party as the "noble, inspired and God-like Democracy," and declared the fight of 1896 would be "resumed on the same line and under the same leadership."

In conclusion Mr. Turner said: "The enlightened conscience of the nation will advance over the tremendous force of fraud and corruption which before stood in its way and which will again be opposed to its just and humane demand."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Bates (Tenn.) followed in a speech in favor of bi-metalism and in opposition to the proposed gold standard. He urged that the pending bill was framed in the interest of the national banks and of the bondholders who were the stockholders in the national banks. He maintained that the pledge of parity of gold and silver would not be kept, that it would be broken as soon as the money that profited by this bill should assert their power and demand the sacrifice of silver. However, he maintained that eventually silver would rise triumphant. It was the money of the masses, and notwithstanding the obstacles now placed in its way it would rise again as soon as the demand of the people for more money should be felt. Gold monopolists, said he, would not have the power with the people and he simply the pound of flesh demanded by the financial sharks. Mr. Bates declared his belief in state banks and in local self-government.

Mr. Allen, who spoke next, said the money question was the most important before the people today and declared his allegiance to the free coin-

age at the ratio of 16 to 1. He asked Mr. Aldrich if he had not admitted in 1893 that legislation could affect prices.

"Yes," replied Mr. Aldrich, "I never expressed any other opinion here or elsewhere."

"It was maintained by Republicans in 1893," said Mr. Allen, "that there was no power in legislation to affect or create values."

"That is quite another thing," interrupted Mr. Spooner.

Mr. Allen: "Oh, no, I beg your pardon."

Mr. Spooner: "The power to destroy does not involve the power to create. A potato bug may destroy a potato vine but it cannot create one" (laughter).

Mr. Allen (speaking with some feeling): "I do not like to be made a butt of a jest of that kind. This is a serious question with me."

Comparing the House bill and the Senate substitute, Mr. Allen said: "The man who drew the House bill at least had the courage of his convictions; but the man who drew the Senate measure had great craft and no moral courage. The bill is one of spoliation and confiscation and upon no bank currency or rights or privileges which they do not now possess."

Mr. Allen (sarcastically): "It's a very harmless measure."

Mr. Aldrich: "I should say, rather, that it is a very beneficial measure."

Without having concluded his remarks, Mr. Allen, at 5.20 P. M., yielded the floor and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Washington, Feb. 7. The House finished the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill today, passing it substantially as it came from the committee. There was no desultory discussion of the Philippine question and the war in South Africa, the principal feature being the speech of Mr. Shafroth in favor of mediation in the latter war under the provisions of the Hague treaty. The diplomatic bill as passed carries \$1,743,000.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The House today resumed the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Although general debate closed yesterday by unanimous consent, Mr. Shafroth (Ill. Col.) was allowed 45 minutes in which to complete a speech he had begun last week. He favored mediation in the war in South Africa, the principal feature being the speech of Mr. Shafroth in favor of mediation in the latter war under the provisions of the Hague treaty. The diplomatic bill as passed carries \$1,743,000.

While the British were demanding relief in the South African republic, he said, three thousand Dutch residents of British Guiana, born upon British soil, who are not allowed to hold office in the legislative, executive or judicial branches of the colonial government, were petitioning for relief. Their cases were analogous to those of the Overseas Indians in the Transvaal, yet Great Britain refused to listen to the Dutch in her own colony.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio said he wished the gentleman from Colorado had told the House whether either of the contending parties had asked the United States for mediation.

"They have not," interrupted Mr. Shafroth; "but the Hague treaty—"

"The ratifications of that treaty have not been exchanged," interrupted Mr. Grosvenor.

Mr. Grosvenor said he sympathized with any people struggling for liberty. He set the House in a roar by running over the history of Europe, pointing out here and there the wrongs suffered by Hungarians, Finlanders, Poles, etc., all of which were represented in his district, yet the United States had not felt called upon to interfere. He concluded with the suggestion that a committee of 25 members at salaries of \$20,000 each should be appointed to roam over the earth to discover where wrongs have been committed and to report to the House in order that the United States might go to war every time the kin of any of our constituents were oppressed.

Mr. Shafroth, who again obtained the floor, was interrupted by Mr. Alden Smith of Michigan, who asked if the gentleman from Colorado knew whether the kindly office of the United States had been offered in the Boer-British war.

Mr. Shafroth replied that he did not, "but," he added, "I would thank God if it was the case."

He asked if Mr. Smith had any information upon the subject.

Mr. Smith replied that he was not authorized to speak for the Administration, but he knew that if our government, by the kindly office of the United States, would be willingly placed at their disposal.

"Do you know that such an offer has been made?" persisted Mr. Shafroth.

"Such information would be conveyed through our diplomatic channel in London and Pretoria" responded Mr. Smith.

"But of the entire willingness of this government to act if properly requested, there can be no doubt," he said. "The bill was then read for amendments under the five minute rule."

Mr. Gillett (Mass.) while speaking to a pro forma amendment defined his position relative to the Philippines. Before the peace treaty was ratified he said, no man was more opposed to the taxation of the Philippines than he. The treaty question had come to us by treaty, but how shall we govern them, but how shall we govern them. In his opinion the natives of the islands were not fit for self-government and would not be within his lifetime.

Mr. Terry (Ark.) said the Republican party had changed very greatly since 1860 when it stood for the liberation of the slaves, now under its auspices slavery was recognized and tolerated in the Philippines.

Several minor amendments were adopted and the bill was passed.

At 3.15 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE CLARK HEARING.

Washington, Feb. 7. The first witness called before the Senate committee on privileges and elections Wednesday in its investigation of the election of Senator Clark of Montana was George E. McGrath of the civil service commission, located at Chicago. He was in 1893 editor of a newspaper in Butte, Mont., which he said supported Mr. Clark. He was also secretary of the Democratic state central committee. Statements were made by ex-Senator

Faulkner and Mr. Foster, showing that they expected to prove by Mr. McGrath that in '93 he had been in a caucus of Daly's friends and that Daly had then suggested the defeat of Mr. Clark for the Senate by getting some one to go to Mr. Clark for money and failing to accomplish this purpose to put up the money himself for an "exposure."

The Clark case, which was the theme carried out by Mr. Daly through Mr. Whitehead.

After a conference Chairman Chandler said that the committee had decided to exclude for the present the testimony relating to the Senatorial campaign of 1893.

Fowler Block, a member of the Montana legislature, was then recalled. He denied all of the testimony of Whitehead and Rector connecting his name with bribery in connection with the Senatorial contest.

He said in contradistinction of Whitehead that it was not true that he had been "fixed" by Mr. Steele and as denouncing all of Rector's stories, connecting him with the Senatorial contest.

Walter M. Bickford was next called. He had been one of Mr. Clark's active agents in the Senatorial campaign. Mr. Bickford said that he formerly was a law partner of Mr. Stiff, speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Bickford was first asked concerning his engagement of Mr. Stiff to examine the title of the property owned by H. W. McLaughlin, of the Montana legislature, which property was afterward purchased by Mr. Clark through Mr. Bickford. The latter said it was an ordinary business transaction.

Mr. Bickford said that he had never told Mr. Stiff that there was an understanding that McLaughlin would vote for Mr. Clark for the Senate. He had at one time prior to a McLaughlin transaction a talk with Mr. Stiff concerning the Senatorial election. "I asked him how he felt toward Mr. Clark," said Mr. Bickford, "and he replied that he knew no reason why he could not vote for Mr. Clark if he should be the nominee of the Democratic legislature." Mr. Stiff told him that he had had aspirations for the district judgeship of that district and said that he wanted to so shape his course as a member of the house as not to injure the chance for his nomination two years hence. I then thought him friendly to Mr. Clark."

The witness denied that he had suggested to Mr. Stiff that if he would support Mr. Clark for the Senate, the latter would appoint him as attorney to represent some of his interest. A recess was here taken.

THE ARCH OF NATIONALITY.

Washington, Feb. 7. The Secretary of War has forwarded to the committee on military affairs of the House a report which he called, or from the Chickamauga and Chattanooga national military park commission upon Representative Grosvenor's bill providing for the erection of an arch of nationality upon the battlefield of Chattanooga.

The commission expresses the opinion that this is an appropriate site.

1.—Because all of the great armies of the North and South were either engaged there or numerously represented, namely: On the Union side, the army of the Cumberland, two corps from the army of the Tennessee and two corps from the army of the Potomac, while on the Confederate side were the forces of Bragg, made up of his own army, Longstreet's corps from the army of Northern Virginia and large forces from Vicksburg and from Joseph E. Johnston's command in Mississippi. The present and absent on the rolls of these commands, all of whom or their friends are interested are, Union 139,500 soldiers; Confederate 141,000. The total organizations engaged were 686, of which 348 were Union and 338 Confederates.

2.—Every state in the Union at the outbreak of the war east of the Rocky mountains had troops engaged in the battles about Chattanooga, except four—New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Delaware. In this mobilization at Camp Thomas for the war with Spain, New Hampshire and Vermont were represented and troops from both sections rallied there. This assembling of troops at Chickamauga, where fully one quarter of the entire army was gathered, is deemed by the park commission to further emphasize the appropriateness of the proposed location of an arch of nationality, since there were engaged on each side under one flag soldiers from Minnesota and South Carolina, Vermont and Tennessee, Michigan and Virginia, Maine and Missouri.

3.—The commission points out that Chattanooga is nearer central and nearer the center of population than any of the great battlefields, being midway between Maine and Texas, between Minnesota and Florida, between the lakes and the gulf and between Kansas and the Atlantic.

4.—The plans of the commission, which has long been co-operating with Gen. Grosvenor in the matter, contemplate bronze tablets presenting a complete roster of all commands engaged on each side down to regiments and batteries with their commanders; a roster of all state commissioners and their governors who have assisted in the work of establishing the park and a roster of the Congress which authorized the park and of the Congress which authorized the arch as its crowning work.

REPORT NOT UNANIMOUS.

Washington, Feb. 7. It developed Wednesday in connection with the Puerto Rico tariff bill that the Republican majority of the ways and means committee was not unanimous for the measure or for the principal it involved as to the government of territory acquired, and that Representative McCall, Republican member of the committee from Massachusetts, had prepared a strong dissenting report.

When the Ways and Means committee passed on the bill last week, Mr. McCall withheld his vote, the understanding being that he had not yet given that careful attention to the issues involved necessary to permit him to vote either way. In other respects the vote was on party lines.

The Ways and Means committee at its meeting Wednesday reached an understanding that the debate on the Puerto Rico tariff bill would begin on the 11th inst., and last one week. The bill was changed in two particulars. Section 3 was changed so that articles like tobacco, subject to an internal revenue tax in the United States shall pay that tax as well as 25 per cent. of the internal duty. Section 4 was changed so as to make it clear that the duties, etc., collected shall be used exclusively for the benefit of Puerto Rico.

Later it was decided not to submit the reports until tomorrow.

DISCUSSED CANAL TREATY.

Washington, Feb. 7. The Senate committee on Foreign Relations met Wednesday to consider the Nicaragua canal treaty. The discussion was limited to the treaty's connection with

manifested it was not of such a character as to indicate the defeat of the treaty, but that it will be amended there seems to be little doubt. One of the amendments proposed is that the whole of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall be abrogated. It is said by members of the committee favoring this change that there is no need of keeping alive any portion of the old treaty. Another change suggested is in regard to the protection of the canal. The treaty declares that there shall be no fortifications and it is said this will prevent the United States from erecting batteries which are by some considered absolutely necessary in view of the insurrections that occur from time to time in South American countries. It is possible that this language will be modified so that such protection as the United States deem necessary may be afforded along the route of the canal.

FOR CUSTOM HOUSE IN BOSTON.

Washington, Feb. 7. Representative Fitzgerald of Massachusetts introduced a bill today appropriating \$1,000,000 for the erection of a government building in the city of Boston, Mass., to be used as a custom house and appraisers store.

ORONO NEWS.

Messrs. J. H. and Frank Webster left Wednesday evening for the Arkansas Hot Springs.

The marriage of Miss Alice May Hamilton, of Orono, to Mr. Joseph William Randlette, of Somerville, Mass., will take place this forenoon at 10 o'clock.

Rev. A. A. Lewis, of Gardiner, formerly pastor of the Methodist church in Orono, arrived in town Wednesday and is a guest of his brother, A. F. Lewis.

All members of the festival chorus are requested to be present at the rehearsal tonight in the Congregational vestry, as business of importance is to come before the meeting.

Mrs. L. H. Merrill pleasantly entertained a number of her friends at whist at her home on Bennet street Tuesday afternoon.

At the Grange meeting tonight a harvest supper will be served and the third and fourth degrees will be worked on several candidates. A pleasant time and a large crowd are expected.

The Masonic lodge, F. & A. M., held a regular meeting Wednesday evening.

George E. Thompson, Esq., returned from Waterville Wednesday where he has been on business.

Rev. Fr. Genereux was in town Tuesday on his way to Waterville where he will fill the Catholic pulpit for a few weeks during the illness of Rev. Fr. Charland. Fr. Genereux goes to Waterville through the earnest solicitation of the bishop.

Mr. E. E. Ring is serving on the grand jury in Bangor.

Mr. George E. McMunn expects to take possession of the Orono House about April 1st, when he will probably give it a thorough overhauling and refurnish it throughout.

One of the stylish turn-outs on Main street Wednesday afternoon was Tom Young's Esquimaux dog hitched to a hand sled. After jogging him up and down the road for a while he became thoroughly heated and desirous of doing a fast mile, so when he spied a little dog he suited the action to the word and away he went through hedges, over fences and ditches way out of sight in the direction of Stillwater. In a few hours a man came in driving poor doggie who was as sober as though nothing unusual had happened.

manifested it was not of such a character as to indicate the defeat of the treaty, but that it will be amended there seems to be little doubt. One of the amendments proposed is that the whole of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall be

SOME STATE CHAT

CULLED FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS IN GENERAL.

ALL OVER PINE TREE STATE.

INTERESTING HAPPENINGS TOLD IN A SHORT WAY.

News and Gossiping Items of Interest to the Whig Readers.

A good rooster story comes from a Somerset county correspondent: A certain good clergyman, whom we will call Rev. Mr. Little, gave one of his parishioners a rooster, as a slight token of esteem. In the family was a bright four-year-old boy, and he always called the rooster "Bro. Little." One morning, the little fellow saw the rooster coming toward the house and he shouted "Grandma, here comes Bro. Little." Grandma never stopped to look out or make any inquiries, but started quickly to pick up and set things to right about the room. This done, she asked the boy "Where is Bro. Little?" "Just gone into the stable," replied the boy. Grandma thought she might have time to change her dress and quickly dodged into another room and in a very short time appeared attired in another gown, but somewhat out of breath. Again she asked the boy if he had seen Bro. Little. "Yes," said the innocent child, "there he goes back to the barn with the rest of the hens." Grandma did not say a word, but sat down for a few minutes to rest, and later she seemed to enjoy the joke with her grandson who looked on wonderingly, as though he only partly took in the situation.

A traveling man was rather surprised to receive a tip from his friends "to look out for the Civic league" while in Bath, as the officers were seizing all kinds of "lickers" at the present time. The traveling man at first did not "tumble," but finally concluded that his samples of whips would be allowed to pass inspection.

A member of the school committee made a visit to one of the temples of learning within the confines of Greater Portland a few days ago. The school has about 30 scholars and everybody was on their best behavior. After calling one little boy and asking him several questions the teacher indicated a chair near her and said: "Sit there for the present." The youngster sat down with a look of expectancy on his face. After the children had shown what they knew of arithmetic, geography, grammar, etc., the teacher turned to the boy and said: "Willie, you can take your seat now." Willie didn't move, so she added: "Well, what are you waiting for?" "Please, ma'am, I'm waiting for the present. You told me to sit here for the present."

One of the most popular barber shops in the business center of Portland is glorified by its proprietor as being almost free from objectionable and disagreeable customers. The boss barber prides himself on the fact that all of his patrons are good fellows, and no other kind are wanted. When asked recently how he managed to have so few growlers and kickers, he said: "The secret is simply this. If an outsider comes into my shop and I find him undesirable, I get rid of him speedily. If he pays his check with a quarter or over, I give him ten cents more change than is coming to him. That generally keeps him away, as growlers are usually mean men and they stay away for fear of being asked for the over change. If the mean man just merely pays for his shave, the next time he comes in I ask him if I did not over pay him in making change in such a way that he gets mad and stays away. These are the methods with which I keep the objectionable element out of my shop, and they work every time."

Old Orchard in mid-winter, with its 900 permanent residents, is in marked contrast with Old Orchard in mid-summer, with its boarder contingent of ten to twelve thousand, increased to 25,000 on special days. Active as life may be at the beach in July, the town is by no means a dead issue in February. Enlargements and improvements are being made with a view to the better accommodation of summer guests, and hotelmen are selecting their summer help and registering applications for rooms, which are already coming in quite freely. Moreover, about this time, the political pot is beginning to simmer, with the new town hall issue again the chief bone of contention.

Labor Commissioner S. W. Matthews was engaged with three assistants, Tuesday, in sending the copies of his annual report. Many papers are complimenting the commissioner on his report by saying it is the most valuable department document of the year. They say every report from his bureau is of more and more value as the years pass along.

To give some idea of the great number of visitors in the State House, Augusta, the register in the office of the commissioner of inland fish and game can be studied. This book was opened for the public in August, 1898. For a few months the visitors were asked to register. After a time at the opening of the Legislative session, the register was placed on the table with the placard, "Please Register" near and now

people are seldom asked personally, though each one sees the card and may do as he chooses. In the 18 months there have been 2,500 people register in this book, and this probably does not represent one-quarter of the visitors there. About every one who visits the State House strolls into that room.

The State assessors were in session, Tuesday, doing, as Chairman Marshall said, "The mere overhauling of the machinery that it may be kept in motion." They approved the ideas of blanks to be sent out, this year, that had been suggested by Secretary Plummer, adding suggestions.

H. B. Holland, of Waterville, went to Portland Tuesday, where he attended the meeting of the officers of the Maine division of the L. A. W. In speaking of the fight for good roads, Mr. Holland, who is the vice consul of the Maine division, said that he could not tell just what form the battle would take, this year. The officers are determined to renew the fight for good roads, but as yet have not made up their minds on what line to continue the battle.

A hustling Boothbay fisherman has been employing his spare time the past month in dragging the harbor for old anchors which have been lost by vessels at different times. He has secured over 4½ tons of anchors and chains. One big one weighed 2,300 pounds. What he has secured is worth about \$200, not a bad month's work in the dull season.

A double launching will take place in Bath at 8:30 o'clock next Saturday morning when the two big steel ocean tugs built by the Bath Iron Works for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, will slide into the Kennebec. These boats are exceptionally staunch and finely constructed craft of their type and will be supplied with powerful engines which are now being set up in the Iron Works machine shop. The dimensions of the tugs are as follows: Length, 120 feet; beam, 26 feet; depth, 17 feet and gross tonnage 375. When ready to enter commission for service they will each be valued at \$100,000. This will be the third double launching that has taken place at the Iron Works, the others being the two light vessels and the two cruisers, Vicksburg and New-
port.

WRECK TO BE REMOVED.

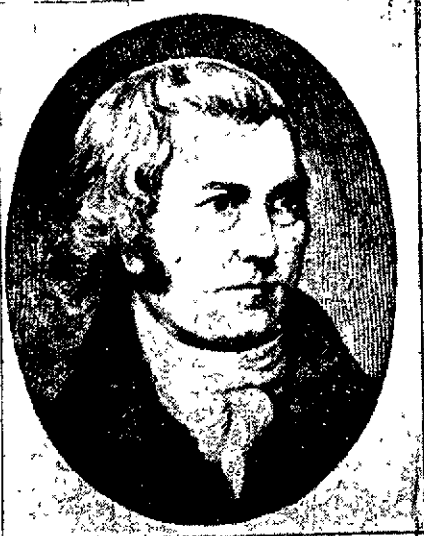
Government Will R. move the Wreck of the "Old Swan" Near Frankfort, Maine.

A Washington special to the Kennebec Journal says: Congressman Burleigh has received a letter from Gen. Wilson, chief of engineers, announcing that an order approved by the secretary of war has gone to Major Roessler for the removal of the wreck of the "Old Swan," which is an obstruction to navigation in the March river near Frankfort, Me.

Gov. Burleigh took this matter up two or three weeks ago at the request of Mr. Albert Pierce of Frankfort. Lieutenant Thomas H. Jackson was sent to the scene of the wreck and reported that it will cost about \$600 for its removal.

The famous ex-champion pacer Mascoot, 2:34, is now owned in Buffalo, and is in the enjoyment of a vigorous green old age. Though fifteen years old, he is the king of the Buffalo road brigade. He is a genuine New Yorker as he is by Deceit, a son of Hambletonian 10, and was bred at Elmira, N. Y., and won his first race at Elmira. He made his champion record of 2:04 in a race at Terre Haute in 1892.

CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.



Ninety-nine years ago February 4, John Marshall, a citizen of Virginia, was seated as chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The event and its one hundredth anniversary will be celebrated by the Chicago bar and illustrious jurists of the nation Feb. 4, 1901. The inspiration for this observance has come from Adolph Moses of Chicago, and there is no longer question but significant honor will then be paid to the memory of the famous law-giver and interpreter.

THE TRUE TONIC

TRUE'S ELIXIR

is not a stimulant but a blood purifying, cleansing and harmless mixture of vegetable ingredients which cures disorders of the digestive tract and expels worms. It does not whip the three organs into temporary activity as most remedies do, but by an equal reaction, but True's Elixir removes the cause of the trouble and the tonic effects are due to good, sound digestion and pure blood, which follow its use. A family medicine for 7 years. Its popularity is due to its safety and its efficacy. Ask your druggist for it. It costs 25 cents a bottle. **DR. J. H. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, ME.**

BATTLE BEGUN.

GEN. BULLER WAS FIGHTING ON TUGELA, MONDAY.

ONE DIVISION WAS CHECKED.

THERE WAS HEAVY BOMBARDMENT WITH BIG GUNS.

Advances Upon Ladysmith Is Now in Progress—Continued News.

Boer Head Lager, Ladysmith, Tuesday, Feb. 6. Since Monday the British with naval and other guns have bombarded our positions on the upper Tugela. The troops crossed the river at the Point and at Molen Drift, with the object of storming our positions.



Actors and Scenes in Kentucky Contest.

At the former, Gen. Burger drove them back and they re-crossed in great confusion. The fighting continues at Molen Drift with the Standerton and Johannesburg commandos. There were no casualties on our side.

The cannonade was the fiercest yet experienced. There was a continuous morning re-bombardment with an increased number of guns.

REPORT CONFIRMED. London, Feb. 7. The Associated Press learns that the war office Wednesday received a telegram saying, briefly, that Gen. Buller had again re-crossed the Tugela river on Feb. 5 and is now advancing upon Ladysmith.

London, Feb. 7. While the suspense regarding Gen. Buller's movements and the operations affecting the fate of Ladysmith continues unabated even by the vaguest despatch, there came from other quarters interesting news in the announcement that Field Marshal Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa, and his chief of staff, Maj. Gen. Lord Kitchener, have left for the front. As this information was held up for several hours, by the censor, it seems to indicate that an important movement is on foot.

A despatch from Sterkstroom, dated Wednesday morning, announces that the Boers are attacking Gen. Buller from two directions. Firing was then proceeding between the outposts and a

delayed Sterkstroom despatch dated Feb. 5, announces that a body of troops left the camp Feb. 3 and that important developments were expected. It is quite probable that this explains Lord Roberts' departure and that the commander-in-chief wishes either to be present or supervise the long intended movement by Gen. Gatacre to join forces with Gen. Kelly-Kenny, and thence strongly reinforce Gen. French, completing the latter's work at Colenso and establishing without fear or serious opposition an advanced position for the main movement.

This, of course, is greatly supposition, but it can be confidently said that the departure of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener for the front does not indicate that the main advance has begun. The commanders will probably be back in Cape Town within a short time. It is pointed out that the term going to the front must not be interpreted into the idea that a great movement upon Pretoria, by way of Bloemfontein, has seriously commenced. It will be a month, perhaps much longer, before this can be brought about. In the meanwhile the preliminary steps are likely to continue. The campaign with sharp fighting and news from Sterkstroom, Thebus and Colenso is eagerly awaited.

REDMOND'S AMENDMENT. London, Feb. 7. John Redmond,



Actors and Scenes in Kentucky Contest.

chairman of the United Irish party, was loudly cheered by all sections of the Irish members when he rose in the House of Commons Wednesday to move an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, representing that the time had arrived for bringing the war to a conclusion on the basis of recognizing the independence of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

He said the Irish party abhorred this war and intended so far as possible, to maintain the independence of the republics defended with such heroism. Mr. Redmond admitted that when the cause was in danger, as it was in the case of the Boers, the Irish party would not be backward in supporting the government. He said the Irish party would not be backward in supporting the government. He said the Irish party would not be backward in supporting the government.

While admitting that official expression of hostility had not been heard in the United States, chiefly because America, being engaged in the Philippine war, had not left herself in a position to make such a statement, he said otherwise have done. Mr. Redmond declared that the overwhelming opinion of leading American statesmen was hostile to Great Britain in this war and said the "unanimous disapproval of the world demonstrated that the war was unjust and it ought, therefore, to be stopped."

As to whether the prospects of holding rule were adversely affected by the attitude of the Irish, Mr. Redmond said he thought Ireland had nothing to lose and everything to gain by raising her voice on the side of justice and liberty.

Patrick Joseph Powers, Nationalist, East division, Waterville, seconded Mr. Redmond's amendment.

Mr. Timothy Healy, Irish Nationalist, during the course of a speech, dwelling on the British defeats, said: "Heretofore the Boers have only had two feast days in their calendar. Dingaan's day and Majuba day. But England has given them Burns day, Willie's day, Gatacre's day, Methuen's day, Vule's day and Symonds' day."

Loud and continued cries of "Shame" greeted the reference to the deceased general, and Mr. Healy hastened to declare that he had the greatest respect for the late Gen. Symonds.

Mr. Healy, continuing, said the most pathetic incident of the war was the correspondence between Gen. Symonds and Gen. Joubert, before Gen. Symonds' death and "the only unworthy feature was that the English turned their backs upon their dying general."

Mr. Redmond's amendment was rejected by a vote of 368 to 66. The house then adjourned.

REAL STRENGTH OF THE BOERS. Paris, Feb. 7. An eminent South African authority, a man whose relations with the Boer government prevents the use of his name, sends this first accurate statement of the real strength and hopes of the Boer army. His statement may be relied upon as exact.

The numerical strength of the army which is opposing England is as follows: South African Republic soldiers, 28,000; Orange Free State soldiers, 13,000; Immigrant Boers, 5,000; Uitlanders, 5,000; Natal Dutch, 5,000; Cape Colony Dutch, about, 8,000.

Total, 64,000. Against these "embattled farmers" England's divided forces of 140,000 men, her crack regiments, led by her foremost generals, have dashed themselves in vain.

England owns to losses of more than 10,000 men. The Boer losses are unknown even to the Transvaal's best informed agents here. England controls the cable and there has not been one word of communication between President Kruger and Gen. Joubert, and the

Transvaal representatives in Europe for weeks.

Regarding the Boers' ability to hold out, the informant said: "There is not the least doubt of their endurance and successful resistance for months to come. They are controlled by the same intense patriotism, and sustained by the same intelligence, courage and fortitude that enabled the Americans to prolong for six years their war for liberty and independence."

"And the Boers have one great advantage that Washington's army was without—money. Modern arms and a huge supply of provisions, natural defenses and entrenchments of the most formidable kind.

"Two recent inventions, greatly aiding the Boers, can hardly be overestimated in this war—the high-power rifle and smokeless powder. The first makes the British soldier a mark for the Boers at 2,200 yards—over a mile—and the smokeless powder makes it impossible for the British to see their entrenched enemies or to estimate their numbers."

"Read the English papers. Nearly every soldier writing home bewails the fact that he is fighting an invincible foe."

"We had ten months' supply of ammunition at the beginning of the war and are now making more."

"You wish me to explain how the republics were so well prepared for war when it came, and when they got their modern artillery and Mausers."

"Oom Paul did not expect war with England after the Majuba peace. Even after the Jameson raid it was believed that peace might be permanent. But I know that a little later, when Premier Schreiner of Cape Colony was so severely cross-examined in London, it became clear that Chamberlain was bent on finding or making a casus belli."

"Then in July, 1896, one of President Kruger's representatives cabled in cipher three words: 'Time to prepare!' From that day the republics have been incessantly preparing for this fight."

"We hope for ultimate peace with independence and honor. It may come in three ways. The very large and enlightened part of England which was opposed to the war, may gain influence. Second, England may suddenly be confronted by dangers elsewhere, requiring the temporary withdrawal of her forces from South Africa. It that happened the war would never be resumed. What is now the Orange Free State won a great freedom so when the Crimean war turned England's forces away from Africa. Third, mediation by some other power, the tender of friendly services prompted by an irresistible public or popular sentiment, might bring the war to an end within six months without wounding national pride on either side."

CONDENSED NEWS.

Liverpool, Feb. 7. The White Star line steamer Oceanic, which sails Wednesday, will have among her passengers Mrs. Adair, head of the American hospital ship Maine committee, who is a daughter of Gen. Wadsworth, killed during the battle of the Wilderness, and the owner of the largest cattle ranch in Texas. Mrs. Adair is going to America in connection with the Maine.

She says: "I hope everyone will have understood that I am not going on a begging expedition. I believe that there is among all Americans of English descent a strong feeling of sympathy and attachment for the mother country. What I am going to America for is to see how best it can be brought about. I am not going to beg, for if this feeling is not spontaneous, instead of being gratifying to the English nation it almost casts a slur upon them. England does not want our charity. She would not let one wounded soldier be neglected. But what she does want at this moment is that we who sprang from her side should understand her and stand by her, and we mean to do so."

Kansas, City, Mo., Feb. 7. Pat Crowley, the man who was arrested on Monday and who is now in the custody of the Chicago police charged with complicity in the robbery of a Chicago & Northwestern express train in the outskirts of Chicago in October last, has been identified, it is claimed, as one of the robbers who on Dec. 19 last stood up and robbed the occupants of a coach on a Missouri express train north-bound from Kansas City.

New York, Feb. 7. No confirmation could be obtained before the day's proceedings in the trial of Roland B. Moineux opened, of the rumor that one of the jurors had disobeyed the daily admonition of the recorder and had talked about the case, making the statement that "he would not hang a yellow dog on such testimony." Messrs. Weeks and Battle, counsel for Moineux, stated they did not think there was a particle of truth in the alleged conversation. The recorder made no mention of the matter at the opening of the court, when the prisoner's wife and mother were in court Wednesday.

When Mr. Weeks discontinued his address at adjournment Tuesday he was speaking of the letter-box agency kept by Jos. Koch. He resumed at that point Wednesday.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 7. On Jan. 30 Milton Park, chairman of the national re-organizational committee of the middle-aged Populists, sent a telegram to W. J. Bryan, then at Pawtucket, R. I., concerning an alleged proposition on which the Populists would be willing to support Bryan for President. Park said support for the proposition was being urged on southern Populists by the friends of Bryan in Nebraska, and he asked Bryan if this was being done by his authority and if he was willing to stand by it. Park has waited ever since for an answer from Bryan, but none has come to him. He said:

"Bryan to date has not deigned to answer my telegram. I propose keeping after him till he does, or show him up as a sham through his ignoring of the telegram. I am being deluged with letters and telegrams from Populists living in almost every state in the Union asking me to make public Bryan's reply. Will Mr. Bryan answer, or will he play the same game on us that was played on Tom Watson in 1896?"

Lynn, Mass., Feb. 7. Mrs. Amos Wood, Holyoke street, was badly burned Wednesday morning by upsetting a kerosene lamp during an attack of vertigo.

Mrs. Jessie Ford, burned while filling a lighted kerosene stove Tuesday, died during the night at the Lynn hospital. The remains of Charles Bailey, burned Sunday by falling on a lighted lamp when stricken with paralysis have been forwarded to his home in Elmira, N. Y.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Pekin, Feb. 7. It is generally believed that the dowager empress will not attempt the formal disposition of the emperor at the present moment, though that this was her first intention there is little room for doubt. It is gathered from creditable Chinese sources that the dowager intended to carry out her plans during the first days of the new year.

Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 7. Syracuse presents the novel feature of a city going on a strike. The members refuse to hold any more meetings. The action is considered a hold-up by Mayor Maguire to enforce concessions to the council of certain prerogatives which the aldermen insist have been usurped by the new boards which are controlled by the mayor.

It is also regarded as a lever in this and other cities of the second class of necessity to have about legislation at Albany which shall provide for the payment of the salaries of the members of the council.

Boston, Feb. 7. The wholesale clothing house of Nine, Beals Co., Sumner and Chauncy streets, this city, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the east, has made an assignment. The liabilities are placed at \$150,000.

It is said the failure is due to too many stores in smaller cities G. A. Miner, I. Beals, A. F. Cook and H. K. Dunton constitute the firm.

The amount of the assets has not been estimated. The firm was also handicapped by the scarcity of ready money on account of the liquidation of Boston banks. It is said that no large debt is owed to any one creditor and hope is expressed that little difficulty will be met with in making satisfactory adjustment.

The assignees are Hon. Charles H. Allen, president of the Home Savings bank, Col. Ephraim Stearns of the firm of Blake & Stearns, commission merchant, and George B. Sanford, of the firm of Stevens, Sanford & Handy, of New York.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 7. The White Pass and Yukon railway resumed through trains between Skagway and Lake Bennett Jan. 31, after a blockade of more than two weeks. The officials of the railroad expressed the belief that the snow would cause them no more serious trouble.

Plymouth Mass., Feb. 7. George W. Gaudin of Boston entered suit in the office of the clerk of courts Tuesday against Capt. Alfred Galliano of Hull for the sum of \$25,000 for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections. Capt. Galliano figured in the celebrated Hull bribery case last year.

Frederickton, N. B., Feb. 7. The New Brunswick government officials are enforcing the health regulations in several counties in view of the outbreak of small pox. The disease continues to appear in various towns and a large number of houses are now under quarantine in Northumberland, Gloucester, Restigouche, West Moreland, Madawaska and St. John counties.

The disease was brought to New Brunswick from the province of Quebec, where a total of 280 cases have appeared to date. A large percentage of cases in this province broke out among employees of the intercolonial railroad, most of whom were on trains running across the Quebec boundary. The majority of the cases are in the counties adjoining Quebec, but several have appeared at the city of Moncton, the headquarters of the intercolonial road, about 125 miles south.

Portland, Oregon, Feb. 7. At the biennial session of the Republican league of Oregon, held in this city Tuesday night, resolutions were adopted to the effect that "so long as either of the great political parties advocates free coinage of silver, the financial question is the paramount question before the American people, and the Republican clubs of the State of Oregon re-affirm their loyalty to the free standard and their opposition to the free coinage of silver."

Boston, Feb. 7. Albert Fradenthal and John T. Dunn were arrested here Wednesday charged with assault and battery with intent to rob upon Henry Foley of Pawtucket, R. I., Tuesday night. The assault took place in a West End alleyway. Foley's cries attracted the police and men ran off without having accomplished their object. Foley was severely injured.

Lewiston, Feb. 7. A special to the Journal from Vienna says: Mr. George Albee of Vienna was awakened between 4 and 5 o'clock Wednesday morning by fire in his house. He had just time to get out of the house with his family, who went to the nearest neigh-

STEAMBOATS.

Boston & Bangor Steamship Co.

Steamers Leave Bangor (Weather Permitting)
For Searsport, Bangor, Calais, Rockland and Boston, Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 11:00 A. M.
RETURNING.
From Boston, Tuesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M.
From Rockland, touching at landings, at about 6:00 A. M., Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HENRY T. SANBORN, Agent, BANGOR, CALVIN ALSTON, Gen'l Supt., BANGOR, WILLIAM H. HILL, Gen'l Mgr., BANGOR.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

Dr. JAMES F. SMITH.

[Mem. Mass. Med. Soc.] has removed to No. 6, State St., where he will pay special attention to the treatment of diseases of the Ear and Throat. Office hours, 2 to 5 and 8 to 10. Telephone 218-2.

The Whig and Courier.

PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT.

(Send this coupon with 10c silver, for folio No. 4.)
Please send me Portfolio No. 4 of the beautiful Paris Series.
Name _____ Address _____

bor's, barefooted and in the r clothes.

The farm buildings were destroyed and everything in the was lost except the family wash line, which had been put out day before. Four horses and five were burned in the barn. The fire is unknown, and it is that there is no insurance. The is left entirely destitute.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7. A skull knife will sever from Lank's museum "Frank," the twin bull brace birth has been attached to breast-bone by a cartilaginous of flesh, through which blood and nourished the tiny bull that has been at once his life and his fortune.

BUCKSPORT NEWS.

Our correspondent writes: The Buck has commenced cutting the few merchants who did not supply a few weeks ago. The takers are C. C. Homer & Co. Emerson creamery.

The E. M. C. S. students celebrated with a straw ride to moonsook.

Detective F. L. Olin of State Superintendent W. son of Augusta were in town Wednesday, leaving on the 6:15 train. Steamer Sedgwick is on way for repairs.

Schooner Kittle Lawry Capt. man, arrived Wednesday to load lumber for Camden.

The Horse Review has opened a \$1000 turity for foals of 1900.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896.
(Seal.) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

